

the Subscriber,
ran away in December last,
was since taken up at
his Escape; he is a
about 30 Years old,
some white Hair: He
old Check Shirt, Lea-
he was on the Expe-
much, loves Drink,
nimble.

ran away last March,
en several Years in the
of Age, pretends to be
he is not known may
ner: He is about five
in a brown Jacket, an
ap, Leather Breeches,

who ran away with
is a luffy Fellow,
ard of hearing, has a
he Army many Years,
Kind of Work. He
et and Breeches, an
ld Pumps.

id Servants, or any of
o the Subscriber, shall
each.

John Metcalfe.

M E
ERY,
HUNDRED PIS-
TOWN CLOCK,
the DOCK, in An-

Pistoles.	Total.
is	100
are	100
are	120
are	120
are	80
are	220
are	330
are	900

5
5
2000

Pistole each, amount
which deduct 300,
y off the Prizes, 2000

the 4th Day of June
in the Court-House,
of at least three of the
Adventurers as shall
continue Drawing 'til

published in the Mary-
Drawing is complet-
y know the Fate of

the Fortunate as soon
and all Prizes not de-
Drawing, to be deem-
above Purposes.

are Benjamin Tasker,
Dulany, and Edward
Hamilton, Messieurs
y, William Reynolds,
y, James Macabbuin,
en, who have given
or the faithful Dis-

, as near as may be
ute Lotteries in Eng-

the Managers.

Charles-street;
of a moderate
after for Con-

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, June 7, 1753.

Mr. GREEN,
PLEASE to insert the under written, in this
Week's Paper, and in so doing, you will much
oblige your Customer,
A PLANTER.

UPON perusing your News Paper, of
the 5th of April, I found a Paragraph,
urg'd by a Person, who subscribes
George Meanwell; and what he said,
is in favour of our Inspection Law:
The Gentleman may justly subscribe himself Mean-
well, for aught I know; but I am sure he is far
from speaking well: He is been very candid in
giving his Opinion upon an Inspection Law, shew-
ing, that it has been of great Advantage to this
Province; but my Sentiments on that Head, will
not allow me to join with him in his Opinion, for
I am certain that the Inspection Law has been of
no general Advantage to the Country. As he
says, he insinuates he is a Well wisher to his Coun-
try, but I think he is not one; because no Man,
in my Opinion, is a Well wisher to his Country,
who pleads in Behalf of the Inspection Law: For
what Experience we have already had of such a
Law, plainly appears, that it has not been of an
Advantage to the Country; and I am afraid it
never will, should it continue ever such a Term of
Years. We see daily, by the Accounts of Sales
for Tobacco, which has been shipp'd for these last
two or three Years, has not been higher than what
we used to have before the Inspection Law was
made, and in the Time of War also, when Freight
was at sixteen Pounds per Ton, which was at that
Time a great Disadvantage to the Accounts for
Tobacco: The Accounts of Sales must make it
appear, whether the Law has been of an Advan-
tage, or not. As to my own Accounts, they are
not so good now, as they were before the Law
was made; and by what Information I have from
many Gentlemen Planters, their Accounts are as
low; which, if true, where is the Fruits of the
Inspection Law? Why, I will answer, it was lost
the first Year of it's being in Force, but not the
Charges with it; no, the Charges still continues,
and many of my poor Brother Planters feels it:
And should the Law be revived, we must labour
under many Charges, or more than we now do:
But I hope the Legislative Power will ease us of
our Burden, by throwing down a Law that has
been only for the Interest of a few.

I must now take upon me to answer Mr. Mean-
well, in a few Points, which he has given the
Public, in regard to the Inspection Law. The
Gentleman says, that the Expence of the new Law
is overcome, and the Hardships is removed: In
that Point, I must beg Leave to say, he is wrong
in his Assertion; for the Expence which attends
the Law, will never be at an End, while the Law
continues, which is evident: We are at the Charge
of Inspecting our Tobacco; we are also at the
Charge of repairing the Houses, Scales, and Weights,
&c. and how can Mr. Meanwell be right in his
Assertion, by saying, the Burden is overcome. Mr.
Meanwell also says, what must become of the poor
industrious Planter, who has a Family to Support,
in case the Law should fail? Indeed my Sentiments
on that Point, tells me, he will do much better
without the Law, than with it: For every reason-
ing Man must allow, it's a Hardship on poor Ten-
nants, who gives seven or eight hundred Pounds
of Tobacco per Year, for their Rent, and will not
perhaps make near that Quantity good, so as to
pass Inspection (for we cannot make out Tobacco
Good as we please), and if the poor Tenant's
Tobacco should not pass, what must be the Conse-
quence? Why, it is thus, he will have no Tobac-
co to pay his Landlord, neither will he have any
to Support himself or Family in any Shape: This
indeed we must say is a Hardship: But when there
is no Inspection Law, if the poor Tenant's Tobac-
co should not be so good as to please his Landlord,
he may dispose of it to some other, and if he
should get but a small Price for it, it's much better

than having it destroyed: So that I must affirm,
that the poor Planters is in a much worse Con-
dition under the Law, than if there was no In-
spection Law at all. Mr. Meanwell says, that
before the Law, Merchants oblige the Planters to
carry their Tobacco to such Places, where they
kept Scales and Weights; but I find the Officers
could not do the same. As for my Part, I never
paid the Merchants, by carrying my Tobacco, to
their Bye Places of Inspection, as I may so call it.
I am sure it is not in the Merchants Power to com-
pel their Debtors to do so; there is no Law to sup-
port them in doing so: If the Merchants had a
Right, Why did not the Clergy, Sheriffs, and
other Officers, do the same? Because there is no
Law to support them. It is needless for me to
answer Mr. Meanwell in all his Points, because
too many of them are not worthy of Notice. I
will not trouble my Fellow Planters with any Thing
more at present, but shall wait another Opportunity.

I am, Brother Planters,
A Well wisher for no Inspection Law,
A PLANTER.

VENICE, February 24.
THE Court of Spain continues to make Re-
mittances to Italy, where 'tis reckoned the
Treasurers of that Power have actually above six
Millions of Pistres in their Hands, Part of which,
'tis said, is to be employed in Trade, and the rest
in War, for what we know.

Leghorn, Feb. 16. The Corsicans have publish-
ed a Manifesto in Vindication of their late Violences,
importing, " That they entertain the sincerest
Sentiments of Regard and Submission to the King
of France; but that they are persuaded his Majesty
is kept in the Dark with relation to their Affairs,
and the Conditions on which they delivered their
tenable Polls to the Marquis de Cursay;" of whose
Recall they complain bitterly.

The Delineations of Mr. de Cursay's Conduct
while he commanded in Corsica, differ greatly.
At Genoa they represent him as a Man of a tur-
bulent Ambition, who would act as Master, and
suffer no Equal. At Paris, his Enemies give out,
that to his Pride and Obstinacy the ill Success of
the Affairs of Corsica is owing; and that his not
acting in Concert with the Genoese Commissioners,
overturned the Measures of the Court, and hindered
the Submission of the Corsicans. But his
Friends, perhaps with more Truth, throw all the
Blame on the rigid and cruel Policy of the Repub-
licans. The Marquis, they say, is a Man of ex-
cellent Sense, and perfectly acquainted with the
Genius of the People with whom he had to do.
He knew that the fierce and haughty Maxims of
the Genoese were very improper to prevail with
Minds by Nature Enemies to Dependence and Sla-
very, sowed by the ill Treatment they had fre-
quently received, and filled with Aversion for Mas-
ters whom they considered as Tyrants, and Inva-
ders of their Liberties. The Marquis, knowing
that moderate Measures alone could prove effectual,
and that he behoved to refine their Manners, and
make them lay aside their Roughness and Intracta-
bility, after the Example of the wisest Legislators
called in the Assistance of the Arts and Sciences to
civilize these Islanders, and by inspiring them with
Politeness to teach them Submission. But this
System, too moderate and gentle in the Eyes of
the Republic of Genoa, and too much for the
Honour of the Gentleman who planned and fol-
lowed it, stirred up the Jealousy of the Commissary
Grimaldi, and, though him, the Distrust of the
Genoese. A Scheme for effecting his Disgrace
was immediately formed. They practised every
Art to set the Ministry of Versailles against him.
Every Plan of Conduct which he laid down, was
represented as a Conspiracy and Scheme to promote
his boundless Ambition. All his seemingly ambi-
tious Steps, were brought together to form a real
and incontestable Crime. The Truth of these
Suggestions of his Friends is evident from the Or-

ders given by the King for his Release from the
Castle of Antibes. And this first Step towards
Liberty is an Earnest of his speedy Enjoyment of
it entire. It gives him an Opportunity of display-
ing his Innocence in the best Light, of stopping
the Mouths of his Enemies, and covering them
with Confusion. In short, the Question is now,
how to make him proper Reparation: And it will
be done. The Genoese conspired his Ruin, and
wanted to incense his Prince against him. But
Lewis, before he struck, regarded on whom the
Blow was to fall. He saw at his Feet Innocence
and Merit, whom they endeavoured to oppress;
and instead of crushing, stretched out his Arm to
raise them. The King is just, the Marquis inno-
cent, and the Genoese odious at Versailles.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25. The Admiralty have late-
ly put into Commission four Men of War, one of
30, and three of 20 Guns.

Vienna, Feb. 22. Yesterday, and the Day be-
fore, two grand Conferences were held on the Ac-
count the Court has received from London; and
does, according to all Appearance, relate to the
Dispute between the King of Great Britain and
his Prussian Majesty. Their Imperial Majesties
interest themselves very much in the Affair, and
'tis hoped their good Offices will prevent its being
attended with any bad Consequences.

Madrid, March 6. The King intending to put
his Troops upon the same Footing as they were be-
fore the Reduction of them, which was made the
Year after the Peace at Aix la Chapelle, has given
Orders to augment the Infantry with 9000 Men,
and the Cavalry with 3000. This Court has cau-
sed Representations to be made to that of London,
concerning the Behaviour of Admiral Knowles to
the Spanish Privateers which were stoppt by the Ships
belonging to his Squadron, it appearing to this
Court to have been too arbitrary; but the British
Court has given for Answer, that great Care was
taken to prevent these Complaints, by ordering
Admiral Knowles to proceed in these Affairs with
the greatest Circumspection, and to treat as Pyrates,
such Ships only as made an ill Use of the Spanish
Flag, and for that Reason deserved no Indulgence.

Hague, March 9. The Dispositions, which
Letters from several Quarters tell us, the French
are making on the Side of Lorraine, Alsace, Lan-
guedoc, and Provence, serve to confirm the Advices
we lately gave. According to those Letters,
the Intention of assembling a Body of Troops on
the Moselle, and on the Rhine, is to make the El-
ector of Mentz consider what he is about, since
they will be at hand to make him repent it, if he
should act contrary to the Pleasure of the Court of
Versailles: As if that Court had the Superinten-
dence of the Empire, and the Arch Chancellor be-
haved to wait for the Permission to discharge the
Function of his Office. The Affair in Question is
the convoking an Electoral Dyet for the Dispatch
of Business relating to the Germanic Body. For
this the Permission of the Emperor alone is requi-
site: And if that Prince should resent it, he is en-
gaged by his Capitulation not to resent their pro-
ceeding to Business without his Permission. But
say they, the French King, by the Treaty of West-
phalia, is Guarantee of the Tranquility of the Em-
pire, and bound to see its Constitutions observed.
True; but what Commotions are there in the Em-
pire? Which of its Constitutions is infringed? On
the contrary, the Convocation has for its Object
the Observation of its Constitutions. Besides this,
has the Gaurantee a Right to enter the Empire with
an armed Force before he be applied to for his As-
sistance?

As to the Camps to be formed in Provence and
Languedoc; the Troops are to be sent thither, first,
to ease the inland Provinces of the Kingdom; in
which Subsistence for them doth not abound. Se-
condly, on Account of the Affairs in Corsica;
where, some People say, the French Troops will
be continued, in Refinement of the Behaviour of
the Islanders, in driving them by Force from the
Posts